

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EDDIE L. YOUNG,

Plaintiff,

v.

ROBERT BURTON, et al.,

Defendants.

No. 2:22-cv-02231-TLN-JDP

ORDER

This matter is before the Court on *pro se* Plaintiff Eddie L. Young's ("Plaintiff") Motion for Relief from Final Judgment. (ECF No. 40.) No opposition has been filed. For the reasons set forth below, the Court DENIES Plaintiff's motion.

A detailed recitation of the factual and procedural history is not necessary for disposition of Plaintiff's motion. In short, Plaintiff commenced this civil rights action seeking relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (ECF No. 1.) Most recently, on October 18, 2024, the magistrate judge granted Defendants' motion to file two successive dispositive motions — the first was a failure to exhaust motion by November 1, 2024, and, if necessary, the second was a merits-based motion for summary judgment 120 days after the magistrate judge ruled on the failure to exhaust motion. (ECF No. 37.) On November 26, 2024, the parties filed a stipulation for voluntary dismissal pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule") 41(a)(1)(A)(ii), agreeing to dismiss all

1 Defendants and all claims in this action with prejudice, with each party to bear its own costs and
2 fees. (ECF No. 38) In light of this stipulation, the Clerk of the Court dismissed the action with
3 prejudice and closed the case that same day. (ECF No. 39.)

4 On May 23, 2025, Plaintiff filed the instant motion for relief from judgment. (ECF No.
5 40.) Plaintiff seeks relief under Rule 60(b), contending there was a “discrepancy” attached to the
6 stipulation, which was “a recently discovered matter of concern which might constitute
7 misconduct[.]” (*Id.* at 2.)

8 On motion and just terms, a district court may relieve a party from a final judgment for the
9 following reasons:

- 10 (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect;
- 11 (2) newly discovered evidence that, with reasonable diligence, could
12 not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under
Rule 59(b);
- 13 (3) fraud (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic),
14 misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing party;
- 15 (4) the judgment is void;
- 16 (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged; it is
17 based on an earlier judgment that has been reversed or vacated;
or applying it prospectively is no longer equitable; or
- 18 (6) any other reason that justifies relief.

19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

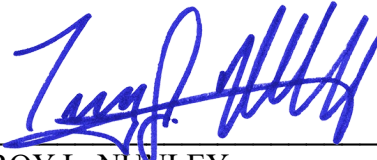
20 In the instant case, Plaintiff argues “[r]eopening the voluntary dismissed suit by reason of
21 breach of the agreement and payment of \$2,500.00 in this case” would fulfill Rule 60(b)(3)’s
22 goals. (*Id.* at 3.) However, Plaintiff’s argument is conclusory and fails to articulate what the
23 aforementioned “discrepancy” or “misconduct” was in the execution of the stipulation for
24 voluntary dismissal. (*Id.*) Plaintiff cites to two cases, *Federated Towing & Recovery, LLC v.*
25 *Praetorian Ins. Co.*, 283 F.R.D. 644, 659–70 (D.N.M. 2012) and *Texas v. Thirteen Pallets of*
26 *Indus. Oilfield Hoses and Five Pallets of Blowout Preventers*, 519 F. Supp. 3d 409, 413 (S.D.
27 Tex. 2021), but fails to provide any substantive argument on how these cases apply to the instant
28 matter. (*Id.*) Plaintiff further fails to proffer any facts that give rise to any indication that relief is

warranted under Rule 60(b).

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's motion for relief from judgment is DENIED. (ECF No. 40.)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: June 23, 2025



TROY L. NUNLEY
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE